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HUMAN INVOLVEMENT
Drugs

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
1, 22, 145	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Montana State College

[REDACTED] is an organic chemist. MKULTRA Subproject 1 was started in April 1953 to support a literature search and to isolate and characterize the alkaloids of *impomea sidafolia choisy* (*rivea corymbosa*). Subproject 22 was a continuation of subproject 1. The file on subproject 145 contains only financial forms. Research grants were made to [REDACTED] in August 1964 and September 1965 to support continued chemical study of a variety of plants. [REDACTED] work was limited to the chemical laboratory analysis of plants and natural products. Substances successfully isolated were sent elsewhere for testing. [REDACTED] was not involved in human testing. Results of his studies were reported openly in scientific literature and at symposia.

[REDACTED] was identified in subproject 22 as the person at [REDACTED] who was to receive the substances from [REDACTED] and test them in animals. Because [REDACTED] is also mentioned in a number of other MKULTRA subprojects, a letter was addressed to him 28 December 1978. No response was received. In a follow-up telephone conversation on March 19, 1979 [REDACTED] said that he would talk to the Head of the University Counsel and call back in a few days. He did not call. In a second phone call on 27 March 1979, [REDACTED] said he had not yet had an opportunity to discuss his response with the Head of the University Counsel but upon reexamining my letter he felt that he had no information that would be helpful to us. The name of [REDACTED] meant nothing to him and he did not recall receiving substances for testing from Montana State College. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
2, 124, 140 MKSEARCH 3	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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Subproject 2 was purely in support of [REDACTED]. In part his role was as a consultant to George White (Morgan Hall) and the San Francisco safehouse. There is no indication that any other individual or institution was involved. Subproject 124 was a continuation of subproject 2, but also involved research related to the effects of carbon dioxide and carbogen inhalation. This research was conducted at the [REDACTED]. No drugs were used and harmful long term after-effects are not likely to have resulted from carbogen inhalation in amounts reported. Subproject 140 supported thyroid research conducted on volunteers at [REDACTED]. MKSEARCH 3 continued the thyroid project using [REDACTED] volunteers. It also included study of the use of magnesium pemoline on the process of learning to read. Long term aftereffects are not likely to have been produced in either the thyroid or the reading projects. Correspondence from [REDACTED] describing the approval process for projects using prisoner volunteers and acknowledging that [REDACTED] had conducted 3 studies that have been made public implies an assumption of responsibility by the institution.

A letter was addressed to [REDACTED] on 13 December 1978 to inquire about his activities generally and in particular any knowledge he might have of the safehouse operations. [REDACTED] sent a long letter dated 18 December 1978 in response. He said he was given absolute discretion of refusal and had final authority on experimental design and informed consent for work done at the institutions. His research was open and above board. He was never asked to do anything which violated medical ethics, and subjects were all witting volunteers. He never was asked to administer substances to people without their knowledge or consent. [REDACTED] comments about the safehouses are discussed in connection with the projects related to safehouse operations.

No further action with respect to either of the institutions or [REDACTED] is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
7, 27, 33, 40	Harold A. Abramson	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

MKULTRA Subproject 7 was established in 1953 to support research, apparently on going, by Dr. Harold Abramson at the [REDACTED]. The project was established for the purpose of analyzing the verbatim recordings in over 100 experiments in which

LSD-25 had already been given. Subproject 27 is a continuation of 7. Part of the work was to be done at the [REDACTED] to continue the study of the metabolism of nerve and brain tissue and to investigate the action of LSD-25 on the development of the nervous system by studying the embryological development of the developing embryo as a whole and the effect of LSD-25 on the organism itself. This work was to have been done on animals. Subproject 33 was established for the purpose of correcting a funding error. Subproject 40 was a continuation of 27 and 7. The projects were supported by other organizations as well as CIA. Neither the [REDACTED] knew of CIA interest but both institutions knew the research was being conducted. [REDACTED] in a letter to the Agency said, "We do not feel that the scientific nature of the work or the manner in which it was conducted at that time can be subjected to justifiable criticism, even by today's different standards."

No further action with respect to the institutions is required. Because the principal investigator, Dr. Harold A. Abramson, was identified as a consultant in other MKULTRA operations in New York City a separate letter was sent to him. His response dated January 22, 1979 said he had no knowledge of the safehouse operations in New York, he "was never cleared for George White's work" and that he had never heard of Morgan Hall. Dr. Abramson was interviewed by the staff of the Senate Select Committee in 1975. Copies of documents collected and produced by the Select Committee have been obtained and are available in the file. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
8, 10, 63, 66, 75 and 114	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Butler Hospital, Providence, R.I.

MKULTRA Subproject 8 was set up in June 1953 to continue work that had been going on at the [REDACTED] under the direction of [REDACTED]. Both men were fully cleared and aware of CIA interest in their research. [REDACTED] was director of the hospital at the time the project was set up. The project functioned under the direction of [REDACTED]. The purpose of the project was to evaluate LSD as a stress agent upon the adrenal cortex. 12 volunteers were used. Subproject 10 was established in May 1954 as a continuation of 8 but expanded to include investigation of comparative and conjunctive effects of LSD and alcohol. Subproject 63 was set up in 1956 to reimburse [REDACTED] for personal

services. Alcohol studies were to be conducted in collaboration with [REDACTED]. Subproject 66 was established in 1956 as a continuation of subproject 10. Subproject 75 was set up in July 1957 to pay publication costs for research conducted by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was an unwitting associate of [REDACTED]. Publication of his research results was considered desirable to enhance the cover of the funding mechanism. Subproject 114 was set up in April 1960 to provide direct funding support to [REDACTED] at the Butler Health Center. There is no mention in the proposal of drugs other than alcohol..

A letter dated 28 November 1977 from the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] acknowledges receipt of material sent by the Agency and says they "find nothing in it which is relevant to our present situation nor to the well being of patients for whom we are responsible. As you know, the safeguards for research on human subjects have changed completely since those studies were done. Any similar studies, even if they were proposed, would be subject to elaborate safeguards surrounding human subjects. Further, as far as I can tell, no one who was active in those studies is currently at [REDACTED]." A letter from the Butler Health Center says they were "pleased to report that there was no evidence indicating that any patients or others were unwittingly administered certain drugs or alcohol."

Subjects in subprojects 8, 10, and 66 were witting, paid volunteers. Correspondence from the institutions carries a clear implication that they accept responsibility for the research. Subproject 75 paid publication costs for the purpose of enhancing cover. Subprojects 63 and 114 involve agreements between TSS and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] calling for services beyond those rendered in conjunction with the institutionally sponsored programs. [REDACTED] is dead.

On 28 December 1978 a letter was sent to [REDACTED] inquiring about work he might have participated in or know anything about at [REDACTED] and the Butler Health Center. We also requested specifically anything he could tell us about personal services rendered to the Agency in addition to but separate from work done at the institutions. We had no response to that letter. On 21 March 1979 I reached [REDACTED] by telephone. He told me that he had participated in a panel on the American Psychological Association recently and was having his remarks mimeographed. He plans to send a copy to me. He believes that all of our questions will be answered by those remarks.

[REDACTED] said that he had been unaware of CIA interest in research funded by the [REDACTED] when that

organization was supporting projects with which he was involved. Later, when he had a direct relationship with the Agency, things were so well compartmented that he was unaware of any activities other than those with which he was directly involved. Drugs were not a part of the work he was doing for the Agency at that time. He added that none of the work in which he participated at anytime would have been likely to have caused harmful aftereffects.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
9, 26, 28, 47 144 and MKSEARCH 7	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, GA

[REDACTED], was engaged in research of interest to the Agency from about 1951 until December 1972, the date of the last entry in the MKSEARCH 7 file. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] he also used facilities and inmates at the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. [REDACTED]. All of the subjects involved in research affecting humans were paid volunteers.

All of the institutions where the research was conducted knew that it was going on and were aware of the general substance. They did not know of CIA interest, but only in the case of MKSEARCH 7 was CIA the only supporter. Other supporters included the institutions where the research was done, the U.S. Public Health Service, commercial pharmacology laboratories and at least one private research foundation.

Three of the institutions have examined the relevant CIA records and have raised no objections to their release when necessary.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] sought research funds and invited colleagues and other scientific disciplines to collaborate... [REDACTED] labeled recent reports about the experiments a 'witch' hunt', and insisted that the project met modern ethical standards. This claim is confirmed by state officials and by [REDACTED] colleagues... The project was approved by three state agencies as well as the reformatory's Board of Managers... There was no surreptitious administration of drugs..."

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
23, 45, and 141	Dr. Charles Geschickter	[REDACTED]

Subproject 23 was concerned with chemical agents effective in modifying the behavior and function of the central nervous system in animals. Subproject 45 was a study of certain bio-chemical compounds and their effects on guinea pigs and rabbits. The project was expanded to include a study of various causes of coma and stress phenomena. Nothing in the file suggests what subproject 141 might have been. Dr. Geschickter appeared before the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research of the Committee on Human Resources of the Senate in September 1977 and was questioned at some length about subprojects 23 and 45. The Congressional Record includes reprints of publications submitted for the record by Dr. Geschickter about stress phenomena. Dr. Geschickter testified that experimental drugs were not given to patients. Dr. Geschickter was accompanied by his son, Charles F. Geschickter Jr., an attorney, when he testified. In a telephone conversation on 19 April 1979, Mr. Geschickter Jr. stated "categorically and unequivocally" that human subjects were not involved in any of the work done by his father. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
38	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Subproject 38 was started by the Office of Security to investigate the psychological effects of the drugs chlorpromazine, meprobamate, serpentine, and bulbocapnine on human beings. Twenty four questions

were to be answered. The questions ranged from a description of the environment where observations were made to precise data on appearance, gait, behavior, vital signs, and motivation of subjects for serving as volunteers. [REDACTED] was the only member of the institution who knew of CIA interests. Most of the funds for the project were to have been supplied by the [REDACTED]. The CIA contribution was not to exceed \$1,000. Funds were furnished as an anonymous contribution. Correspondence from the Institution in 1977 said that they had been unable to determine to whom and for what purpose monies were given to the [REDACTED]. CIA support to this project was not rendered in a way that permitted direct control of the exercise over the conduct of the research. The research was already underway when CIA became interested. Subjects were witting volunteers. Drugs used were not likely to cause long term aftereffects. The institution is unable to determine who got the money or how it was used. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
39	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Ionia State Hospital, Ionia, Michigan Psychopathic Clinic of the Records Court, Detroit

Subproject 39 was created in 1954 to "exploit the research potential that is represented by a group of 142 criminal-sexual psychopaths confined in the [REDACTED]. The Office of Security had discussed the project with [REDACTED] over the 18 month period preceding the activation of the project. No work was done before December 1954. The research plan proposed that human subjects be subjected to straight interrogations,; hypnosis; hypnosis and LSD; hypnosis and a tetrahydrocannabinol acetate derivative; LSD with interrogation; a tetrahydrocannabinol acetate derivative and interrogation. Drugs were to be administered openly and surreptitiously.

[REDACTED] was visited in his office in [REDACTED] on 1 March 1979. [REDACTED] is the only surviving member of the research team. [REDACTED] reports that LSD and marijuana were the drugs used in the research. Subjects were volunteers and were given no promises. They were technically sane under the Michigan law, in full possession of their faculties, and capable of making their own decisions. They were prisoners convicted of sexual crimes, and all were accomplished liars. Their ability to lie with conviction was the reason they were of interest in the research. Dosages were

so small as to be ineffective; there were no differences in their responses whether they received a drug or not. [REDACTED] detected no initial reaction at the time the experiments were conducted, and does not believe there could have been any possibility of harmful aftereffects. He remains convinced that this was a "well conducted" program entirely in accordance with the practices at the time, and using research techniques that were taught in all the best schools.

Because the subjects were witting volunteers; the dosages were so minimal as to project no discernible reaction, either during the experiments or for "some time" thereafter; and because of the unlikelihood of harmful long term aftereffects, no further action with respect to subproject 39 is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
44	[REDACTED]	University of Illinois

Subproject 44 was established in 1955 "to provide funds for the study of the pharmacodynamics of derivative and homologues of hydrogenated aromatic amines." The investigations were to be carried out at the University of Illinois by [REDACTED] who was cleared and witting. References in the files on humans are prospective and there is no evidence that such testing was done. The University of Illinois and [REDACTED] have stated publicly that small animals were used, and the file supports that. The University has accepted responsibility for the research; it would have conducted the research whether CIA was involved or not. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
56	[REDACTED]	Stanford University

[REDACTED] at the Stanford University School of Medicine, submitted to the Geschickter Fund on 10 February 1956 a proposal to continue "work on measures aimed at permitting consumption of larger amounts of ethyl alcohol without increase in nervous system depression." Documents pertaining to this subproject were furnished to Stanford University, and "copies were distributed to several university offices, major newspapers, the Stanford Library and the Stanford Archives." CIA exercised no direct control over the project. The research was funded in part by a grant

from the California Wine Industries. The only witting investigator is dead. Results of at least some of his work were published. The subjects were all volunteers. The substances used would not have produced long term harmful aftereffects. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
43	[REDACTED]	University of Oklahoma

Subproject 43 was established in 1955 to support research of [REDACTED] and associates in "the field of Psycho-Biology of the Dissociated States and of Hypnosis". Because the University has accepted implicit responsibility for the research; because CIA support to the research was the only facet concealed; because the University and the principal investigator have stated publicly that LSD was not administered to humans; because human subjects were paid volunteers; and because the drugs other than LSD mentioned in the file are not likely to have caused harmful long term aftereffects, no further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
57	[REDACTED]	George Washington University

Subproject 57 was established March 1956 to investigate problems related to sleep and insomnia. The physiology of sleep was to have been studied through literature searches. Attempts were to be made to distinguish natural sleep from the sleep-like condition produced by narcotic and soporific drugs. The efficacy and mode of action of drug combinations were to be investigated through animal experiments. Experimentation was to have been conducted on the physiological changes produced by prolonged insomnia. The prolongation of insomnia was to have been effected by means of external stimuli and analeptic drugs.

In a statement issued in September 1977 the President of George Washington University said that a search of University records revealed nothing related to this project, that the current staff included no one involved in it and that as far as could be determined the administration of the University at the time was unaware of the source of the funding.

Because the University disclaims knowledge of the project, because the subjects were apparently witting, and because the drugs used were not the kind likely to produce lingering aftereffects, no

further action is required. Moreover, a letter from [REDACTED] dated 15 January 1979 responding to our inquiry about some other MKULTRA projects says, "To the best of my knowledge and recollection, absolutely no humans were utilized in experimentation or research in any of my activities, nor those of my associates, in any research or activities directly or indirectly associated with the Agency."

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
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62	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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The file for subproject 62 contains financial documents relating to activities of [REDACTED]. A copy of a letter to [REDACTED] dated October 5, 1956 places an order for an electroschock unit, and says in part, "I plan to use it for laboratory research rather than in its proper clinical application..." A trip report dated October 10 - 14, 1956 says [REDACTED] went to Montreal to discuss "isolation techniques in reference to our most recent application. We have been applying these techniques to apes whose temporal lobes had been excised." Nothing in the file suggests experimentation of any sort involving human subjects. [REDACTED] no longer lives. No appropriate avenue of further inquiry suggests itself. No further action will be taken.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
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68	Dr. Ewen Cameron	McGill University
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Subproject 68 was established in 1957 to support studies of the effects on human behavior of the repetition of verbal signals in relation to production of changes in behavior and changes in physiological function. The effects on human behavior of the repetition of verbal signals had been under study at the Allan Memorial Institute at McGill University since 1953. The study proposal included an expression of the intent to explore the capacity of chemical agents to produce inactivation in the patient. Artane, anectine, bulboapnine, and curare were to be used as means of breaking down the on going patterns of behavior. Patients selected were almost entirely those suffering from extremely long term and intractable psychoneurotic conditions.

The research was begun in 1953, long before CIA became aware of it. The request for a grant from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology was unsolicited; the Allan Memorial Institute was looking for an additional source of funds. CIA support through the SIHE was only a part of the funds furnished. Neither the researchers nor the University were aware of CIA interest, and there is a clear prohibition in the file against any CIA employee contacting the principal researcher or the institution. A statement issued in 1977 by the Vice Chancellor of McGill University describes the research and implies University acceptance of responsibility for it.

As a result of publicity given this project in early February 1979 the Canadian Government made inquiries of the U.S. Ambassador to Ottawa. All pertinent information available in the MKULTRA file has been furnished to the Ambassador who has been requested to determine whether this research was conceived, designed, and managed entirely by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or whether CIA or SIHE influenced the conduct or content of the research in any way. If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature should be requested.

It has been suggested that the Canadian Government write letters to McGill and the Allan Memorial Institute requesting cooperation in answering questions posed by the American Consul General on behalf of the Agency. The Canadian Government does not seem keenly interested in pursuing the matter. No appropriate avenue of further inquiry suggests itself.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
70, 71, 72, and 135	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Subproject 70 was set up in May 1957 to start research work "on the 'K' (knock out) problem at the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was to monitor, direct, and actively participate as the principal investigator. The project was expanded in 1960 to cover investigations on the mechanisms in which certain drugs induce anesthesia or narcosis, elucidate the basic mechanisms of action involved and uncover and evaluate material which have value because of their potency, physical characteristics, and biological activity." Work on this project had been transferred from [REDACTED]

Subproject 71 was set up in May 1957 for the purpose of continuing the "utilization of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] program was to include preparation of an operational manual, clinical testing of various anti-interrogation preparations, research and development of a miniaturized polygraph, and literature surveys..

Subproject 72 was set up in May 1957 to start research on the neuro-physiological and pharmacological effects of central nervous system antagonists and synergists at the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was the principal investigator.

Subproject 135 was established in June 1961 to "provide funds to carry out a research program involving utilization of human volunteer subjects." Investigations were to be carried out under the general supervision of [REDACTED] who was to serve as project leader and coordinate all phases of the program. This project did not go forward because of staffing problems. Funds were transferred to subproject 91 which was doing work on animals.

There is no reference to human testing in the files of subprojects 70, 71, and 72. They each contain specific identification of costs for animals. Subproject 135 describes elaborate procedures for the care of volunteer subjects but the project aborted before a staff could be assembled to conduct the research. [REDACTED] principal investigator for subproject 72, no longer lives. The University was not aware of CIA interest and has released all documents to the public. There is no clear evidence of human testing, and no substances are identified. No further action with respect to Stanford University is required.

A letter was addressed to [REDACTED] on 9 January 1979. [REDACTED] responded by letter dated 15 January 1979 in which he says, "With respect to activities at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] together with me as co-investigator worked on the pharmacological and neurophysiological effects of certain pharmacological, hallucinogenic and neurophysiological agents on animals and fish only. The only human subjects involved were volunteers involved in the alcohol neurological research programs with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which were a part of the on going research on alcohol of many years duration before I was involved in the program." "Bio-research was involved in doing basic animal studies on large animals on materials sent from the Agency and the results returned as raw data." [REDACTED] concludes with a statement that practically all the research activities have been published in various scientific journals

and repeats that, to the best of his knowledge and recollection, "absolutely no humans were utilized in experimentation or research in any of my activities, nor those of my associates, in any research or activity directly or indirectly associated with the Agency."

No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
73, 147 Research Grant 147 MKPILOT	[REDACTED] Harris Isbell	[REDACTED] National Institutes of Mental Health Addiction Research Center, Lexington, Kentucky

Subproject 73 was established in May 1957 for the purpose of enabling TSS to use the services of [REDACTED]. At the time, [REDACTED] was with the Psychology Department at the [REDACTED]. The scope of the program was to include a review of American and foreign literature and compilation of literature surveys on the subject of hypnosis. [REDACTED] was also to act as an advisor on hypnosis and actively participate in the research within subproject MKPILOT. No drugs were involved with subproject 73. Any work with drugs was done under the jurisdiction of Dr. Isbell within MKPILOT. No action with respect to subproject 73 is required.

Project [REDACTED] was a Navy funded search for a non-addictive substitute for codeine undertaken at the NIMH Addiction Research Center in 1951. As a result of budget restriction, the Navy stopped funding the project in 1953. The Agency agreed to fund the project and transferred funds to ONR on 20 April 1953. The original work continued under Agency sponsorship as MKPILOT but the testing of known and potential psychotomimetics, with emphasis on LSD-25 and analogues, was an added task along with the testing of psychotomimetic antagonists. Dr. Harris Isbell of the National Institute of Health was the principal investigator.

The file for MKULTRA subproject 147 contains only a few financial forms that show no information about the substance of the project, the institution, or the principal investigator. There is a file, however, labeled "Research Grant - Dr. Harris Isbell, NIH, National Institute of Mental Health, Addiction Research Center, University of Kentucky Medical Center." This file contains documents bearing the designator "Grant No. 147." Although there is no specific connection

in the file, it is apparent that Grant No. 147 is the same as MKULTRA 147 and is a continuation of MKPILOT. Dr. Isbell was questioned on the MKPILOT project by the Senate Subcommittee on Health, Education and Welfare in 1975. The Senate Committee was satisfied that the MKPILOT experiments were conducted under the control and direction of NIH. Subjects were witting volunteers examined physically and psychiatrically before, during and after the tests. No CIA action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
91, 94	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Subproject 91 was established in January 1959 to carry on advanced animal screening and certain parts of the pre-clinical pharmacology required by the program on the development of new psychochemicals; to provide information on the structure/activity relationships among those compounds; provide insight into selection into compounds "for operational applications and the relationship between (this) parameter and the personality structure of the particular person being studied."

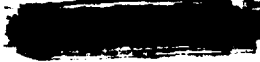
Subproject 94 was established 7 May 1959 "to provide for a continuation of investigation on the remote directional control of activities of selected species of animals including mammals and feathered vertebrates. A system of localized stimulation of the brain which has positive and negative motivational effects will be utilized." The work was to have been done by [REDACTED]. No human experimentation was involved in either subproject 91 or 94. A letter from [REDACTED] quoted in the summary of subproject 71, 72, and 135 confirms that there were no human subjects. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
87, Grant 7	[REDACTED]	Johns Hopkins University

Subproject 87 and Grant No. 7 which followed, funded [REDACTED] work on allergens, materials capable of causing allergies. There is no evidence of human testing. Marmosets are the only test animals mentioned. The project was funded through the University's unwitting administrative structure which was therefore aware of [REDACTED] research. There is no evidence that his research was not under the control of the University and performed to university standards. No action is required.

ProjectInvestigatorInstitution

125

Veterans Administration
Facility in Martinsburg,
West Virginia

Subproject 125 was funded by CIA, the Public Health Service, The National Institutes of Health, and the Veterans Administration. The Veterans Administration was interested in psychological problems relating to aging, long term institutionalization and long term illness, the analysis of drug effects on performance and mood. The nature of the drugs used (meprobamate and d-amphetamine) in the dosages administered under the controlled conditions of the research render it virtually certain that no long term aftereffects would have been produced. The subjects were witting volunteers and the research was under the direction and control of professional medical personnel of the Veterans Administration. The youngest of the surviving volunteers would now be 79 years of age. No further action is required.